## OBTENTION AND ANALYSIS OF ODORS FROM ODOR EMITTERS

This application is a divisional application of U.S. Serial No. 10/365,300, filed on 12

February 2003, which is a divisional application of U.S. Serial No. 09/999,055, filed on 31

October 2001, now abandoned, which is a divisional application of U.S. Serial No. 09/295,848, filed on 21 April 1999, now U.S. Patent 6,354,135, which claimed priority to Provisional Application No. 60/083,275, filed on 28 April 1998.

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to obtaining odors from odor emitting objects. More particularly, the present invention relates to an apparatus and process for acquiring odor(s) emitted from odor emitting objects.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The emission of odor(s) from objects has given rise to attempts to copy or to acquire odors of interest. For example, aromas from botanical sources, such as living flowers, leaves or other parts of living trees or plants, are sought after in the perfumery arts.

A technique for capturing and analyzing the scent of flowers is described in Perfumes Art Science and Technology edited by P. M. Muller and D. Lamparsky and summarized by R Kaiser in The Scent of Orchids. The method disclosed involves placing a living flower, which is part of a living plant or tree, into an enclosed glass vessel. The glass vessel must be of suitable size and shape to permit the flower to be enclosed without damaging the plant or flower. Specially designed glassware is often required to accommodate particular types of flowers.

When such vessels are employed, the aroma chemicals surrounding a flower. i.e., the headspace, fill the vessel with a vapor phase. The headspace volatiles are drawn through an adsorption trap by means of a pump, over a period of 30thirty minutes to 2twohours. Adsorbents commonly employed in the trap are activated charcoal or special polymeric materials such as TENAX® (2,6-diphenylene polymer) or Porapak Q® (ethylvinylbenzene-divinylbenzene

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